

# THE C4 NEWSLETTER

*Colonial Coin Collectors Club*



NEW JERSEY COPPER:  
Mars 77-dd  
DIE STATE III

*Fall 2004*

*Volume 12, Number 3*



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## **The C4 Newsletter**

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## **PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE**

Thank you for allowing me the privilege of being your President for another term. It is an honor I find difficult to describe. When introduced as C4 President, this pride wells up inside. My peers have placed me here and I'll promise to do my best.

I may be in the limelight due to my position, but the successes of C4 are due to the efforts of many. Our show chairman, Dennis Wierzba, has arranged the upcoming convention. Mike Packard has organized the educational events, with a half dozen members giving presentations. Buell Ish has coordinated the Exhibits, with the cooperation of the exhibitors. McCawley and Grellman will handle the auction, with cataloging by Tom Rinaldo. Along with the trust of our consignors, they make this the highlight of the numismatic year! Volunteers for lot viewing and C4 table duty are greatly appreciated – we couldn't run an efficient convention without them. Colonial dealers take the financial risk to purchase a table, giving collectors another reason to attend. Board members, officers, editors, publications and many other volunteers make C4 the success it is. So enjoy, learn, have fun, be a part of as much as possible.

This is our 10<sup>th</sup> C4 Convention and 10<sup>th</sup> annual auction. It doesn't seem like 10 years since we first met officially in Pennsauken, NJ. The Griffee Sale, exhibits, bourse floor and educational events were something I'll never forget. I've been fortunate enough to attend all our the conventions to date, with each seeming better than the last. To help maintain this momentum, I ask each of you to make use of your Regional VPs, contacting them with your thoughts and suggestions, which I promise will be discussed.

I hope to see new faces at this convention. I'll be at the C4 Table, or close by, for most of it. Please stop and introduce yourself, I enjoy meeting collectors. See you in Boston!

**Ray Williams**



## **A THIRD EAR MERITS STUDY**

(Buell Ish)

A few years back, a remarkable New Jersey copper joined my collection. In March of 2000, Tony Terranova offered me a Maris 77-dd III (the variety formerly known as Maris 78-dd) with a tremendous pedigree going back to Dr. Maris himself. The pedigree includes appearances in the Bowers and Ruddy 10/80 sale of the Garrett collection as lot 1485, and then later in the 3/87 sale of the Taylor collection as lot 2287. With this purchase, I proudly completed my 77-dd I, II, and III die state progression series! After purchasing the coin, I started studying it in great detail under my stereo-microscope. In just this manner, I found the extra “6” in the plow of the Maris 18 obverse (C4 Newsletter, Winter 1998, p. 35).

Suddenly, I found myself staring at a horse’s ear, just to the right of the singletree on the obverse of the coin (Figure 1). As I studied the ear, I noticed how well it matched the horse’s ear about an inch away. Looking closely, I was also able to make out a faint mane extending down and to the left, in the same relationship to this “third ear” as on the horse. Also, behind that I could see a line in the same relationship as the line “die break” located just behind the horse head on this late die state.

This was exciting stuff! My initial conclusion was that the coin was double struck. I pulled out auction catalogs to view plated coins for comparison. My surprise multiplied. I saw this “third ear” albeit small and faint, on other plated coins of the same die state. When studying my coin, I noticed that this “third ear” did not have the smashed back into the field look, which would be



Figure 1. A horse's ear discovered near the singletree on a Maris 77-dd, state III (Garrett, B&R 10/80, lot 1485).

expected if this were a double struck coin. I tried to think of all the possibilities. Gradually I came to the realization that there was no explanation other than that this "third ear" was in the die. How did it get there? Before I knew it I was launched on a very extensive die state study.

This "third ear" is clearly seen in the Garrett and Taylor auction appearances of my coin, noted in the first paragraph, with the Taylor image being the better due to enlargement. As to other specimens showing the feature, I suggest the following: Griffie (M&G 10/95) lot 117, Barnes (M&G 10/96) lot 106, Third C4 (M&G 11/97) lot 382. Of these, the Barnes specimen shows the



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feature best (Figure 2). In general, the C4 catalogs show the feature better than others due to a commitment to quality photography and enlarged images. This feature even shows on the VG specimen, lot 441 in their 9<sup>th</sup> C4 sale (M&G 11/03), which I purchased in order to have a lower grade specimen with an ear to study. Some specimens will have this “third ear” even if not apparent in the catalog plate. As I have learned, it is easy to take a photo of a coin with this feature such that it does not show in the photograph.

I now wish to detail my conclusion about how this die came to have a “third ear” but this story needs to be told chronologically, from the die’s perspective. As the ear shows up in the die’s late



Figure 2. “Third Ear” on a different specimen (Barnes, M&G 10/96, lot 106).

state, I'll leave that topic at this point. The progression logically starts with the die pair's earliest states.

### NOTES ON NOMENCLATURE

The die states involved in this article are undergoing designation changes. I feel the need to clarify how I will refer to the die states before proceeding. You may be tempted to skip this section, but I don't advise it. You need to understand what I mean by "Event A" and "Event B" to follow the die progression I will be presenting.

Traditionally, the latter die states of the 77-dd marriage have been known as 77 1/2-dd and 78-dd. Maris apparently thought the 78 a different die due to the size of the plowshare. In his 1881, A Historic Sketch of the Coins of New Jersey he writes, "No. 78.-In all respects identical with the last, excepting that in this the share is much smaller. In all that I have seen, the die must have been used after it had been broken in two places, back of the head and across the neck." Die lapping had decreased the size of the plowshare, and because of this Maris incorrectly designated a late die state 77 as a unique die, Maris 78. Subsequently, an intermediate die state, which is quite rare, was discovered. It was designated Maris 77 1/2-dd to place it logically within the sequence.

Collectors have long known these "varieties" were only different die states, but continued the traditional 77-dd, 77 1/2-dd, 78-dd designations. My generation of colonial collectors prefers to redesignate these die states. This process will likely be confusing for a time, but should be less confusing in the long run. The new designations are Maris 77-dd I, Maris 77-dd II, and Maris 77-dd III, respectively. While it needs to be understood that there are more than 3 states of this die pairing, they break down nicely into these three die state groups. For the purposes of this paper, die state "I" will stand for the several die states formerly grouped as

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Maris 77-dd (Figure 3), die state “II” will stand for the die state formerly known as Maris 77 1/2-dd (Figure 4), and state “III” will stand for the several die states formerly known as Maris 78-dd (Figure 5). Any reader wishing to read more on this topic will enjoy Tom Rinaldo’s musings on the subject as part of the lot description of lot #383 in the 3rd C4 auction catalog (M&G 11/97).



Figure 3. Maris 77-dd state I (Garrett, B&R 10/80, lot 1483)



Figure 4. Maris 77-dd state II (3<sup>rd</sup> C4, M&G 11/97, lot 383)



Figure 5. Maris 77-dd state III (Garrett, B&R 10/80, lot 1485).

This die pair shows cracks and clashing that I have studied in detail, but will not deal with in this article. I have limited the scope of my article to two events. Typically die states are progressive. A crack or a bulge starts. The die remains in use and the crack grows. Maris 77-dd is different. Two times during the pairing, major events occurred that left their mark upon the dies. I'm going to call these catastrophic events A and B. Event A made state I dies into state II dies. Event B made state II dies into state III dies.

### **EVENT A**

Maris 77-dd state I is generally referred to as, "early die state." In reality, there are some minor die states that occur within state I (clashing, crack through "C", etc.), but then something happens. This something, I am calling event A. The dies are transformed into state II dies (formerly known as Maris 77 1/2-dd). The obverse gains what has been called a, "gear-toothed break" on the mane/neck area of the horse. This gear-toothed section continues below the horse's neck, such that a few "gear teeth" can be seen

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just below the plow beam (to the right of the coulter) on many specimens. As I read auction catalogs and talk to my fellow collectors about this “break”, I hear two theories. The first is that the die came into contact with a device punch for denticles. The second is that a gear or gear-like part was impressed into the die.

The first theory is most easily dealt with. Were it a denticle device punch that here damaged the die, we would see an arc of denticles. Denticles are a string of triangle impressions sunk into a die such that a struck coin shows a row of raised triangles. Here we see the opposite. If this looks like denticles, then they are low and the field is raised. The item that damaged this obverse die had the shape of a gear. This is the opposite of what a denticle device punch would look like. Also, given the surface area of the damage, the force required to make this impression into the obverse die would have been considerable. Remember, this is a well-made and hardened die as demonstrated by how Maris 77-dd I coppers are relatively common. Dropping something on the die or even a hammer blow would not have created the force necessary to damage such a large area.

Now let's consider the reverse die. In this state II pairing, the reverse die has generally been considered to be “early or perfect state”. Tom Rinaldo, in a previously cited lot (3<sup>rd</sup> C4, M&G 11/97 lot 383) writes, “Thus M77 1/2-dd combines the 77 obverse in a late die state coupled with the dd reverse in an early die state...” Similarly, Michael Hodder writes (Ford I, Stacks 10/03 lot 222), “The intermediate state of 77-dd with the obverse broken, but the reverse still perfect is very scarce.” The reverse die in state II is, however, not perfect. There is damage to the dd die after event A. At the same time that the obverse die receives the “gear-tooth” damage, the reverse die is also damaged. This damage is located between the rim and the letters “PLU” (Figure 6). This damage is shown well in the Henry Garrett catalog (B&M 3/92 lot 1449). Here you need to look at the smaller photo given the unfortunate way in which the larger images were overlapped. Here too it is

noted, “Obverse die broken in mane, but not overhead; reverse perfect.” These catalogers are, in a way, not necessarily wrong when they refer to the reverse as being, “early or perfect state”. While not technically correct, I would say that it has been understood that they are referring specifically to the absence of the straight break that characterizes state III of the reverse die. Additionally, some of the few Maris 77-dd II coins do not show this damage above “PLU” due to planchet size, centering, etc. My coin (Figure 4) is an example of this. However, my Maris 77-dd III (Figure 5) shows this damage well



Figure 6. Damage above “PLU” on reverse that occurred during Event A.

My hypothesis about event A, after much consideration and study, is that what we are looking at here is a form of clashed dies. I’ve decided to call it, “cocked die clashing” (Figure 7).

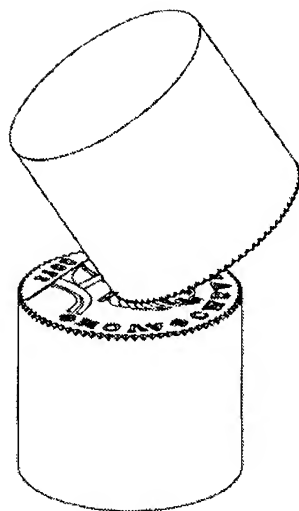


Figure 7. Event A Illustrated, Cocked Die Clash.

Likely, the obverse die was the lower or anvil die; the reverse die was the upper or hammer die. Somehow the upper (reverse dd) die became loose. It fell into a crooked position resting cockeyed upon the lower (obverse 77) die. In this position it had its gear-toothed edge resting on the mane. The full force of the press was applied to the dies in this position. The edge of the reverse die was impressed into the mane. It was a gear-like item that caused the damage! A NJ die is indeed gear-like. Its highest points are the fields. The denticles are cut into the perimeter creating teeth, as on a gear. Some New Jersey dies are like this, others are not. Maris 59-o is an example of a variety that is not like this (see Ford I, Stacks 10/03 lot 191). Such dies have denticles that consist of individual triangles, the actual die edge being beyond the denticles and smooth. However, the Running Fox group is different. On many of these coins you may not see denticles because of planchet size, but on some you can observe denticles because of less than

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perfect centering. These off-center coins provide evidence that these dies were gear-like around their perimeters. As an example, look at the K-6 to K-10 denticles on the obverse of Figure3. By studying and measuring eleven of the denticles seen here, I estimated that this die had 78 to 82 denticles total. For full denticulation a planchet would have needed to be at least 29.25 mm in diameter and perfectly centered. This is 2 mm larger than my 77-dd I. The best denticles I have seen on a Running Fox variety were on the 74-bb in the Ford I sale, lot 218. The obverse (lower right quadrant) gives you a great idea of what the die edge looked like (Figure 8). For some reason I have seen denticles on more obverses than reverses of the Running Fox group.



Figure 8. Maris 74-bb obverse showing denticulation typical of Running Fox varieties (Ford I, Stacks 10/03, lot 218).

The more I have considered this hypothesis, the more information I have found to support it. One of the strongest is the location of the reverse die damage in relation to the obverse. Remember, this is a coin turn variety. The damage above the "PLU" is centered on 10:00 looking at the reverse. Flip the coin over and see that this is



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at 8:00 relative to the obverse. Thus the reverse damage is located in exactly the location that would have landed in the mane had the reverse die fallen and landed cockeyed as I have proposed. Also, the damage to the reverse die is not featureless. The area of the field between the scroll and the plow beam would have been the highest area to contact the reverse die. This area would most likely have done the most damage to the reverse die. Lapping cleaned some of the damage, but I believe you can get an idea of how the reverse die contacted the obverse die by examining this reverse die damage area (Figure 6).

Also in support of this “in the press” hypothesis, is the required amount of force to do all this damage to the mane area. These were well made dies, since both state I and III coppers are fairly common. They hammered lots of copper. Moving metal is all about PSI. I’m sure it took a lot of force to sink one letter into soft steel. Given that the area is so large and the dies are hardened, this damage would take many times the force that could be generated with a big hammer. Additionally, the spacing of the denticles and their shape is consistent with this theory. In other words, the gear teeth damage is similar to the shape and spacing of the denticles on the dies. The arc is of a slightly larger radius than the coin’s edge, as would be expected. To understand this, take a can out of the kitchen. Place it on the table and angle it as shown in Figure 7. Notice that as it tilts, the bottom edge arc straightens when viewed from above or below (if you tilt it 90 degrees it has become a straight line). At one point it was suggested to me that the radius in this area would allow me to calculate the angle at which the dies hit. I have yet to pursue this course of study. It would seem that the obverse die was immediately lapped after event A. This lapping is made obvious by the shrinking plowshare.

Near the completion of this article, I found something analogous in the Gallery Mint Museum Scrapbook by Verne R. Walrafen. (See [www.gmmnut.com/gmm63.html](http://www.gmmnut.com/gmm63.html) and page down to the Concept ‘Fallen Die’ Error to see a photo). This seems to be exactly what I

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think happened as event A, with one exception. In this case there was a coin between the dies to absorb the impact. Here is what Ron Landis wrote (quoted with permission):

**“Concept 'Fallen Die' Error**

This is something you won't see everyday. In fact, we're taking measures to make sure it can't happen again. So far, this is the only error that has occurred during the run of piedfort prototype dollars.

The basic problem is that the upper die was only held in with a set screw, which can work loose under the extreme pressure and vibrations of normal use. As the ram of the press come down to strike the piece, the upper die fell out of it's adapter, and landed cockeyed on the planchet, creating this error that we are having a difficult time trying to categorize. For now we'll call it a "fallen die" error for lack of a better term.

The damage it caused to the machinery was minimal compared to what could have happened had the die landed on the collar, for example. The fact that the planchet is double thick, gave enough cushion that it didn't seriously damage the dies. It only dented the rim portion of the reverse die slightly. That was able to be repaired by cutting the rim a bit deeper on the lathe.

Being a thick planchet, it struck much of the design into the planchet at a strange angle, almost piercing all the way through the planchet. This error caused considerable damage to the upper die adapter which was able to be machined back to a useable shape.

Of course, we will not re-create this error, but it may be offered at auction at a future date.” From: Ron Landis... March 1998, "Gallery Mint Report," Volume 5, Issue 1.

In general this proves the plausibility of the argument. It seems that the falling of the die occurred during a strike, such that the

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strike could not be prevented. To me “cocked die clash” is a better term than “fallen die clash” as “fallen” could still have the dies resting face to face. “Cocked” better expresses the tilted nature of the upper die. If you open up the link given above and look at the photo of the error coin, you will notice that the radius of the arc is larger than the radius of the edge of the coin. This matches what we see on the 77-dd II coins, and supports what I described above.

After event A, the dies were again placed in service. I have not been able to note any small die state changes within Maris 77-dd state II. This was a brief run, as evidenced by the rarity of this die state. Some have lamented the redesignation of Maris 77 1/2-dd as Maris 77-dd II because it reduced their variety count. In my opinion, truly great collections in the future will still be characterized by the inclusion of this die state, just as they have been in the past.

## **EVENT B**

Now it is time to turn our attention to event B, the catastrophic event that caused the dies to change from State II dies (formerly Maris 77 1/2-dd) to State III dies (formerly Maris 78-dd). First let's examine what is different about the dies now in State III (Figure 5). Behind the horses head there is what has been most generally referred to as a “straight die break”. Upon close inspection we find that “straight” is probably closer to the truth than “die break”. One typical manifestation of a die break is a small gap in the die surface into which the copper flows during striking. Here, what we find is a step. The formerly flat fields (recently lapped after event A) are now at two levels. To the right and below the straight line, the fields are higher than they are to the left and above. This step is very evident in many plated lower grade coins because they wear more on the horse side of the line. See 9<sup>th</sup> C4 (M&G 11/03 lot 441) as an example. The direction of this step indicates that the die's field was lower in the area on the horse side of the line. This large portion of the die has been

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pushed down relative to its former level. This line is 18 mm long and 8mm in from the coins edge (such measurements might vary a bit from specimen to specimen due to planchet size and centering). The line starts at the rim near K-1 and ends in the field below the “N”. This line passes about 1 mm behind the prominent ear and comes almost tangent with the mane.

Now lets look briefly at the “third Ear”. The WOW! that started this whole thing. Here we have a straight line to the left of the ear. It is much more subtle than the line behind the horses head, but it is similarly straight. Photographing it proved a challenge due to how subtle it is. Most interesting to me is how this line is in exactly the same relationship to the “third ear”, as the primary “break” behind the horse’s head is to the horse’s most prominent ear. The angle is about the same and the spacing is 1 mm. Also in this singletree area is a hint of the mane. Two specimens I am aware of seem to even show a fourth ear. While it seems to be there, it is very subtle. So in both locations we have the same combination of features {straight line, mane, and ear or ears} in the same relative configuration. This second straight line is 17.4 mm from the first line, measured perpendicular relative to the first line to the singletree area. These two lines are not quite parallel. Extending them up and off the edge of the coin, I determined that they cross about 81 mm from the center of the coin. From this number I calculated that the two lines are just over 12 degrees out of parallel.

Now let’s look at the stage III reverse. Here we have some similar features. On the left of the shield we again have the straight line “break”. This break is 18 mm long and 8 mm from the coins edge, just as on the obverse. Again the fields are stepped, the higher side again being toward the center of the coin. I wanted to measure the height of this step, but concerns about how to do it without marking the coin kept me from doing so. The line extends from the rim between K-6 and K-7 to a point in the field below the quatrefoil between the “E” and the “P”. Rather than ending as on

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the obverse, this line turns right 90 degrees, and in just over 1 mm comes in contact with the shield. This short line is beveled about 45 degrees rather than the sharper step of the longer line. This short line continues under the shield, this being most evident on lower grade specimens, as wear causes it to show better. It is at least 6 mm long, but it is difficult to determine where it ends. And so, with the exception of this line at a right angle, the large line “break” matches what we saw on the obverse. And, what is more, it appears at the same moment, i.e. not one coin is known to me with the straight “break” on one side but not the other. No conclusion seems plausible other than that the two lines have a common origin.

At this stage of the investigation I was wondering if there is a second line on the reverse to match the second line on the obverse. And there it is. Again, it is more subtle than the primary straight “break” to the left of the shield, but unmistakable, and in the same relationship to the first line as on the obverse (17.4 mm apart). It is in the field partially hidden among the letters of “UNUM”. It is more prominent than the second line on the obverse and definitely shows a step (right side higher). I presume that the obverse received more lapping than the reverse after event B, accounting for the step being greater on the reverse. Again I decided to determine if the lines were parallel. I found that extending them causes them to cross 120mm from the coin...down (which corresponds to “up” relative to the obverse). From this I calculated just over 8 degrees from parallel. Given my ability to extend such short faint lines, I feel that the obverse and the reverse angles are the same in general. I did this by laying the coin on the table and then placing paper on the coin with an edge along the two lines.

Now let's examine the edge of the coin. The most interesting segment of the edge is at the base of the shield – which on this coin turn variety is near 12 o'clock relative to the obverse. I notice that the “long” lines on each side come to the same spot. There is, a fraction of a millimeter difference between the points from which

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they emanate. I surmise that the steps in the fields on both sides corresponded exactly with each other when the damage to the dies occurred, but that the dies rotated relative to one another a tiny amount by the time this coin was struck. To study this, I placed the edge of a piece of paper along the straight “break” on one side and then, holding it to the coin, flipped the paper and coin over. This easily allowed me to examine how the “break” on one side lined up to the “break” on the other side. (I used this same method to study the relative position of the two smaller breaks as well.) Very significantly, the steps are mirror image to each other when viewed from the edge, such that the coin is thicker toward its middle.

Now it is time for me to introduce my hypothesis regarding event B. Perhaps you have, at this point, figured much of this out for yourself, since a careful study of the evidence often leads different individuals to similar conclusions. While what I am going to outline may seem an odd set of circumstances, I have been unable to come up with alternate theories that explain the observed changes to this die pair. Only these events seem to plausibly produce the die damage illustrated by the coins.

Actually, event B has two stages. In the first stage, a steel bar or sheet is inserted between the dies. Maybe it is a ruler, a straight edge, part of a planchet feeding mechanism or simply a flat steel bar. It doesn't go all the way across the dies, just 18mm up to the chief azure (upper portion of shield). This bar is struck just as if it were a coin (i.e. the press cycles). As the bar covers only about one half of the die surface, all the pressure is borne by this reduced surface area. With half the area supporting all the force, the PSI would be roughly double. Additionally, I am proposing that this is a steel bar, likely similar to the dies themselves in terms of hardness. During this strike, the steel bar sinks into both dies creating the step that we see in both dies.

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Not only the dies are altered during this strike, but also the steel bar itself. It receives some image from the dies on both sides. The obverse die imparts part of the horse's image: some mane and an ear at least. And now we have an instrument with the image of the ear that can be used to transfer an ear back into the die. A struck copper coin rings because it is work hardened. This struck steel bar is now also work hardened, especially in the area where it has the image of the horse's mane and ear. For some reason, the steel bar is moved to a second location between the two dies and again it is struck. With this second strike, the ear, the edge of the bar and a little mane detail are transferred back into the obverse die. As mentioned, the reverse die receives damage as well during the second strike, the bar edge showing up as a step connecting the letters "UNUM".

Originally I could only believe that this set of circumstances occurred because of horseplay. Suggestions of fellow collectors have caused me to broaden this view. It was suggested to me that these observations could be evidence of a planchet feeding mechanism. The more I have considered this idea, the more appealing it has become to me. Clearly the only legitimate reason to be shoving steel between the dies would be to move planchets in or out. It has never seemed to me as if fingers would have been the only way that planchets were placed between the dies. At first I thought a planchet feeder would have a curved edge, not a straight one. However, since its purpose was not to serve as a collar, I realized that a straight edge would push a planchet into position just as well as a curved one. Possibly what happened is that the mechanism took the first hit and then would not fully retract and took the second hit before anyone could react. Given that the two lines are not quite parallel, it seems that the planchet feeder might have been on a pivot with a vertical axis. Pivoting mechanisms have always been easier to construct and maintain than sliding mechanisms. Given my measurements, this pivot might have been between 80 and 120 mm from the center of the dies, which is plausible.

One method of setting up a brake press is the placement of a piece of wood between the dies. Then, while the dies press on the wood, the bolts securing the dies are tightened. Such a method may have been used in colonial times to secure the dies while force is being applied to ensure that they are fully seated, preventing movement once the press is operated. While this is similar in a way, it is a far cry from cycling the press with steel between valuable dies. I imagine that if they did seat dies in this manner, they would tend to use leather or wood rather than something as hard as steel. To me, horseplay still seems a leading possibility. "Error" coins exist that seem to support this as a possibility. Another possibility is that the piece of steel was a stop to assist with lining up planchets, or simply a strap holding the press together. Then something went wrong, causing it to shift to a location between the dies. One possibility that was suggested to me was that a piece of steel might have been used in an attempt to iron the dies out flat after the damage of event A. As the dies were clearly lapped, I will only list this as a possibility. It could have happened, but it does not seem very likely. While I think there is much evidence for what happened to the dies, I think that it remains pure conjecture concerning the circumstances under which it occurred.

After event B, the dies are lapped again. This further shrinks the plowshare and the back handle of the plow disappears low on the plow. At this point the dies re-enter service. One might think that given the state of the dies, that they would not see much more service. In reality, a great deal more coins are struck. While I don't think that die state III is as common as die state I, it is still quite common. Die state III has not demanded much of a premium over die state I in the marketplace. It is die state II (formerly called 77 1/2-dd) that is rare (traditionally R-7) and has always demanded a large premium. My impression is that die state I is about rarity-2 while die state III is about rarity-4. I am not basing this on any hard numbers, just my impression over the past 4 years while searching for specimens to examine for this project. Michael



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Hodder, who catalogued the Stack's Ford sale, lists them just the opposite with die state I being an R-4 and die state III being an R-2. When cataloguing the most recent C-4 auction, Tom Rinaldo called them both R-2. I am glad that the relative rarity of the die states is still being tracked now that the die states are officially one variety. Like Tom Rinaldo has written, I would think we would have lost something were we to stop tracking the relative rarity of these die states.

### **Summary:**

That is the story written on the coins made by the 77-dd die pair. After considerable production, the upper (reverse) die falls and lands cockeyed on the obverse die [Event A]. In this position, the full force of the press impresses the field edge near the denticles into the mane area of the obverse die, a "cocked die clash." This damages the obverse die and the reverse die above "PLU". The dies are returned to service, producing the rare (R-7) intermediate die state. At some point a steel bar is inserted between the dies covering about half of the dies [Event B]. Again the full force of the press is brought to bear. The steel bar sinks into the fields of the dies, creating a straight step feature in both. Some detail is imparted to the steel bar, namely the horse's ear and some mane detail. The steel bar is shifted 17.4 mm across the dies with a small angular change, and again the press is cycled. Both dies receive a second impressed line from the edge of the bar. The mane and the ear detail are transferred back into the obverse die near the singletree.

While there will be some who find this series of events unlikely, the coins show what they show. I have been unable to come up with alternate events A or B to explain what the coins show. I am very interested in hearing any alternate ideas as to what these events consisted of.

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The author would like to thank Ray Williams and Roger Moore for assistance and encouragement with this article, and Roger Moore for providing photography, Figure 2 and Figure 8 above.





## US COLONIAL COINS IN BERMUDA NATIONAL COLLECTIONS

(Sydney F. Martin)

I recently had the opportunity to visit the Crown Colony of Bermuda. As I had never been there, I took the opportunity of indulging my interests in history and numismatics by visiting several museums. Two were of interest from the point-of-view of American colonial coin collectors. [Note: Similar observations were made by Dan Friedus, as reported in *Coin World*, 27 September 2004, pg 32.]

The Bermuda Maritime Museum is housed in the old fort within the Royal Naval Dockyard, a half-hour ferry ride from downtown Hamilton, the Capital of Bermuda. There are two separate exhibits of interest:

(1) Building 3 houses the collection of the Bermuda Monetary Authority.

(2) Building 11 (the "Commissioner's House") has a dedicated "Coin Room" on the first floor. It houses the Bermuda Government Collection, the Bank of Bermuda collection (transferred to the Maritime Museum c2002), and the Bell Trust Collection.

The former provides insight into how coins and paper money are made, and has a complete type collection of modern Bermuda currency. It houses a complete United Kingdom set of coins from George V forward. Of colonial interest, it gives historical information on the Hog coinage (this coinage is also known as the Sommers Island coinage of c1615, as "Hogge" money, or as "Hoggies") and contains several original examples which were

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unfortunately “removed for research” during my visit. Two 1793 copper pennies are on display, as well as a 1993 gold replica of the issue. A few sea-salvaged Spanish colonial 8 reale coins are also displayed.

The latter building is of much more interest to those of us collecting US colonials. The first thing that caught my eye as I entered the room was a case of Sommers Island Hog coinage. (Figure 1). At the top of the display are:



Figure 1. Bermuda Hog Coins, Including Recent Excavations.

- Two Hog shillings (with obverse and reverse shown)
- Two Hog 6d pieces (with obverse and reverse shown)
- Two Hog 3d pieces (with obverse and reverse shown)
- A single 2d Hog piece
- A reproduction shilling (for illustration)
- Three 1793 Bermuda copper pieces

All were in surprisingly good condition.

In the lower portion of the display were Hog coins excavated at Castle Island, Bermuda, during 1993. This small island was home to a fort that protected Castle Harbor at the east end of Bermuda. These coins consisted of:

- Two Hog shillings with small sails
- One Hog shilling with large sails
- Nine Hog 6d pieces with large portholes
- Seven Hog 6d pieces with small portholes

some appeared to of copper and some were labeled “silvered.” Again, the condition was far superior to that normally seen.

The next thing that caught my eye was a case containing US Colonials. I don’t think a single coin in this case graded less than Extra Fine. Coins displayed were:

- Massachusetts silver
  - Willow tree shilling (however, only the reverse was shown, so I couldn’t confirm this)
  - Two oak tree shillings (obverse and reverse shown)
  - Oak tree 6d
  - Oak tree 3d
  - Oak tree 2d
  - Two pine tree shillings, large planchet (obverse and reverse shown)

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- Two pine tree shillings, small planchet (obverse and reverse shown)
- Two pine tree 6d (obverse and reverse shown)
- Maryland silver
  - Lord Baltimore shilling
  - Lord Baltimore 6d
- Rosa Americana
  - Undated 2d piece (1722)
  - 1723 2d piece
  - 1722 1d piece
  - 1723 1d piece
  - 1722 1/2d piece
  - 1723 crowned rose 1/2d piece
- Wood's Hibernia
  - 1722 harp left 1/2d piece
  - Two 1723 harp right 1/2d pieces (obverse and reverse shown)
  - 1724 1/2d piece
  - 1723 D:G:REX 1/4d piece
  - Two 1723 DEI GRATIA 1/4d pieces (obverse and reverse shown)

[NOTE: the 1724 1/2d and the 1723 D:G:REX 1/4d were interchanged with respect to the labels in the case.]
- Voce Populi
  - Two halfpennies (obverse and reverse shown) [The obverse was of Nelson 2 type.]
  - Two farthings (obverse and reverse shown) [Both "large letter" types.]
- Plantation token (appeared to be original strike)

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- Two Virginia coppers (obverse and reverse shown)  
[Obverse was “stop after” type.]
- Carolina Halfpenny [plus the obverse of what was probably a London token.]
- 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee copper
- Mott token [Appeared to be thick planchet.]
- Two Bar coppers (obverse and reverse shown)
- Fully silvered Pitt halfpenny
- Large eagle reverse of a Washington 1791 copper
- Washington copper of 1791 (obverse shown)
- Washington Grate copper (reverse shown)
- Fugio cent (obverse shown)
- Franklin press (press side shown)
- New Jersey
  - St. Patrick Halfpenny
  - Two St. Patrick farthings (obverse and reverse shown)
  - Copper (obverse shown) [I didn’t recognize the type, and can’t find anything that matches my sketch of it.]
  - Copper (reverse shown) [Believe it was a “g” reverse.]
- Vermont
  - “Vermonts” landscape [R-2 type]
  - Bust right copper
- Connecticut
  - 1785 (obverse shown)
  - 1787 bust left (obverse shown)
  - 1787 (reverse shown)
- Massachusetts cent (Obverse shown)
- Nova Eborac (Obverse shown)
- Chalmers shilling
- Chalmers 3d
- Two Continental Dollars
  - CURRENCY obverse shown [Obverse type “2”.]
  - Reverse shown [Reverse type “C”.]

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- Nova Constellatio
  - Two 1783 (obverse and reverse shown)
  - 1785 (obverse shown)
- French colonial
  - 1721 Copper 9 Deniers
  - 1767 Copper Sol de 12 Deniers
  - Two 1767 (1793) collots

And truly, many of these were clearly uncirculated.

I then turned to yet another display cabinet and found even more to interest me including:

- Hog coinage
  - Seven shillings (mixed large and small sails)
  - Three 6d large portholes
  - Four 6d small portholes
  - One 3d piece
  - Two 2d pieces
  - A large number (perhaps 2 dozen) various copies and fantasy pieces incorporating hog coinage designs.
- 1793 Bermuda copper pennies, with Pridmore varieties (their attributions) of: 5A, 5B, 6, 7, 7A, 8, 8b, 8d, and 11A

Other cases contained a more or less complete English type set of coins back through Elizabeth I, American type coins with emphasis on gold (including a Stella and a Panama Exhibition slug), and representative coins from throughout the world that could have seen circulation in Bermuda (including several US silver and Spanish colonial pieces).



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The Bermuda Historical Society Museum is located in Hamilton, on Queen Street near the harbor. It contained a case of coins that were of relevance to Bermuda. Included were two genuine Hog 6d pieces (one holed, the other heavily worn) and a genuine 2d piece, as well as copies of a shilling (in white metal) and 2d copies in both copper and gold. Four 1793 Bermuda coppers (heavily circulated) were shown along with English coins that would have circulated in Bermuda.

In the opinion of the writer, it would be worthwhile if someone who knew American colonial coins could gain access to these collections for the purposes of fully attributing these superb condition coins.



## **GLEANINGS FROM THE INTERNET**

(Roger Siboni)

Editor's Note: At the C4 meeting during the ANA Convention in Pittsburgh, Roger Siboni volunteered to become an Associate Editor, with the responsibility of synthesizing comments made by our members on the "Colonial Coins" internet group into meaningful articles. We have a very smart bunch of folks in C4, and capturing their observations will prove both prudent and interesting.

### **Treating Coins with Oils**

Roy Bonjour inquired as to the reasons for, and effectiveness of, using Olive Oil as a solvent to remove dirt and such from Copper Coins. Don Hartman observed that Olive Oil tends to darken Copper so he has stayed away from such treatments. Roy further inquired as to whether the quality (or grade) of Olive Oil (e.g., Extra Virgin) could make a difference.

Ray Williams speculated that perhaps the oil and copper, when brought together, created an electro-chemical reaction that produced the cleaning effect; however, he inquired as to whether there was a chemist in the group who could enlighten us.

Sure enough, Richard Thies, a retired chemist, answered the call. It seems that Olive Oil contains acid. The cruder the oil, the greater the acidity -- Extra Virgin would have the least acidity and "industrial cooking" Olive Oil the greatest. Thus, when a coin is treated or bathed in Olive Oil, two things occur. First, the Olive Oil acts as a general solvent, loosening and ultimately helping remove dirt, grease and wax that may have built up on the coin. But second, the mild acidic property of the oil slowly dissolves the copper compounds including both verdigris and toning or patination. Richard pointed out that in the extreme, something like hydrochloric acid would completely corrode and destroy a coin, but that all forms of Olive Oil are far milder. Nevertheless, it was observed that even the milder corrosive effects would remove patina (and therefore toning) from the coin and leave the "cleaned" copper exposed to the elements. Accordingly, it was recommended to further treat the coin with a preservative like Care or Blue Ribbon.

John Mullen also expressed a preference for Mineral Oil over Olive Oil. As it turns out, because Mineral Oil contains no acids, it can serve as a solvent to remove dirt, grease and wax, but will not attack copper compounds. Therefore, though it does little or no good in removing verdigris, it can serve as both a solvent and preservative.

Finally, there was a discussion by Richard Theis and John Lorenzo suggesting (1) using Xylene or Acetone to dissolve dirt, grease, and wax and then (2) applying Isopropyl alcohol to remove any residue moisture followed by (3) a Mineral Oil, Care or Blue Ribbon preservative treatment.

## **Active versus Inactive Verdigris**

Syd Martin inquired as to the difference between active and inactive verdigris and what one might do about halting the spread of active verdigris. While this resulted in a somewhat confusing thread, after corresponding with Richard Thies of our Club, I learned that verdigris is simply the reaction of copper with ubiquitous reactive substances like oxygen and carbon dioxide. This reaction is enhanced by the presence of water or moisture, but water need not be present for it to happen. Without water, the reaction will still proceed, though much more slowly, as long as the noted gases are present.

Red, brown and black verdigris are oxides that progress very slowly, even if trace water is present. It is green or blue-green verdigris that bears watching. While some forms of green verdigris will progress more slowly, the kind that is sticky or powdery that can be removed with a Q-tip moves quite swiftly.

So, as John Lorenzo pointed out, there is technically no such thing as “active” or “inactive” verdigris. There is only slow and fast spreading verdigris. What to do about the presence of verdigris? Answer -- stop its progression by eliminating the gases and moisture that cause it. Here, one might consider SAFELY “cleaning” the coin, followed by towel drying (some suggest baking) and then the application of a preservative like Care, Blue Ribbon or Mineral Oil. Thereafter, store the coin in a gas and moisture free environment. [I use non-PVC folded polly bags, cotton pouches and archival flips. I then use an air-tight sleeve and store the sleeves in a safety deposit box with 450 Grams of Silica Gel.]

To remove the verdigris as opposed to simply halting it, one may consider the Olive Oil treatment discussed in the “Treating Coins

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With Oils” excerpt above. I must admit that I once passed on purchasing a very nice example of a rare New Jersey Copper because of a large patch of green verdigris on the obverse at around 2:00. A skilled dealer purchased it, and as I understand it, applied the Olive Oil treatment to the verdigris. Several years later I saw the same coin in a colleague’s collection. Not only was it wonderful in appearance but the verdigris was gone. Perhaps not all cleaning is bad. But as the saying goes.... “Caution, Do Not try This At Home” unless you know what you are doing. Verdigris removal can leave crater marks where the verdigris has eroded the coin and damage the natural surfaces of a coin.

As a final note John Lorenzo passed on an interesting website: <http://www.corrosion-doctors.org>. This site talks about the various corrosive processes that can occur with respect to copper and provides several useful definitions.

## **Useful Definitions**

Isn’t it interesting how people use words (myself included) with an incomplete knowledge of precisely what the word means. Sometimes, words are freely but incorrectly interchanged. Such an event almost occurred on our site, but Steve Frank’s lightning quick web-surfing skills came to the rescue.

In this case, striation and lamination were being freely interchanged. We can refer to:

<http://www.coinworld.com/NewCollector/Errors/Planchet.asp>  
for a precise definition of these terms.

*Alloy errors (striation):* All US coins are produced from alloyed metals, mixed when molten to strict proportions. If mixed incorrectly, the metals may cool in a non-homogeneous manner with streaks of different metals appearing on the surface of the coin.

*Laminations:* During the preparation of the planchet strip, foreign materials -- grease, dirt, oil, slag or gas -- may become trapped just below the surface of the metal. The surfaces of coins struck from this strip may begin to flake and peel since adhesion is poor in the location of the trapped material. The Jefferson, wartime 5-cent pieces are particularly susceptible to lamination, due to the poor mixing qualities of the metals used during the war metal emergency.

## **Maris 17-b Large and Small Planchets Revisited**

In early September, Roger Moore posted some comments with respect to a very pleasant afternoon during which he, Ray Williams and your Associate Editor got together and compared New Jersey Coppers “side-by-side.” In that post, he made reference to several new (at least new to us) observations. One of the more interesting ones related to Maris 17-b’s. While we had always known about large and small planchet size Maris 17-b’s, we observed that the ones in our tray actually came in three sizes: large, medium, and small (see Figure 1 below).

As we began to talk about it, since most Maris 17-b’s come overstruck on various host coins, it seemed obvious that they would come in as many sizes as there were host coins. So, from where did the reference to large and small planchet sizes come? After doing some research on my own and speaking with Mike Hodder and Bill Anton, it seems that “large” and “small” planchet sizes are misnomers. As it turns out, Maris 17-b’s actually tend to come in two main “die states”. All the early die state coins (see the two on the left below), tend to come overstruck on varying size host coins. All the late die state pieces (see coin on the right) tend to come on small, thick, virgin planchets. Late die state Maris 17-b’s appear



Figure 1. Starting from the left: Taylor Lot 2178, 141.7 grns., 29.7 mm ; Oechsner Lot 1254 159.6 grns., 28.9 mm; and Ray Williams Collection 106.7 grns., 26.3 mm.

with breaks at (1) the last letter A in CAESAREA and (2) from the rim through the 1 in the date moving up through the plough. There is also bulging in the center, making the details of the horse less evident (see above right coin and Frontenac B&M November 1991 Lot 134).

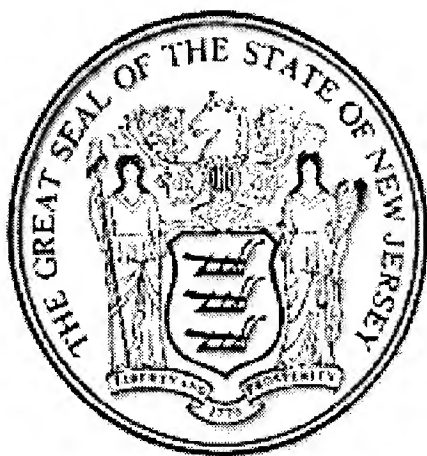
The first observation of this that I could find was in Breen's unpublished New Jersey Copper manuscript. Therein, he makes reference to the fact that "on late impressions (which usually are on very small, thick flans, the under type undecipherable) the chip out of the left field disappears and is replaced by a swelling, and a failure (called by Maris a break) *that* appears from border through 1 in date , plow beam, end of chest, *and* field towards the E that follows R." Presumably, subsequent numismatists and cataloguers

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picked up the small flan shorthand for the late stage die and made the next (though incorrect leap) that all early die state pieces were on large planchets. Because of this shorthand, future generations of numismatists were easily lulled into thinking the difference was about the planchet size and not the die state. As we have seen time and again, everything old is new again.

### **What Do George Washington, New Jersey Coppers and Acid Rock All Have in Common?**

Our own Dan Freidus provides us with the answer: Jethro Tull. Yes, the namesake of one of our beloved “Acid Rock” bands of the 70’s was an agricultural scientist that advanced the theory that plowing was good because it broke soil up into small enough particles for plants to take in through their roots. This, as well as other Tull teachings contained in the epic “Horse Hoeing Husbandry”, greatly influenced George Washington and his approach to farming. Though Tull was ultimately proven wrong about his particle theory, his writings advanced the proliferation of the “bleeding edge” plow technology. This technology was so important that it became a core element of the New Jersey State Seal, which in turn inspired our treasured New Jersey





LETTER TO THE EDITOR

I think the mark on the Wood’s halfpenny [as described in the last C4 Newsletter – Volume 12 #2] is possibly a crown revenue mark or fineness mark. If it is a revenue mark it could be for pewter or other revenue-able item. If it is a fineness mark, again it could be for pewter and the 3 would represent the person who is the holder of the mark. The other idea I have is that it could be to do with weights and measures. This is because although I think Chelmsford is [not] now the county town for Essex Colchester, probably [it] was the county town at the time this stamp was in use. Again in this case the No. 3 would signify the weights and measures inspector who traveled the county checking that weights and volumes were correct. This volume inspection would also tie in with pewter as a lot of spirit measures used in public houses were made of pewter.

Dave Paling  
Dublin, Ireland



ANNOUNCEMENTS

David Menchell, a long-time member of C4, was the winner of the best-in-show award at the American Numismatic Association’s summer convention in Pittsburgh. ANA President Gary Lewis and Chief Judge Joe Boling presented David with his award at the closing banquet on August 21<sup>st</sup>. David’s exhibit was entitled “Medals of Conflict, Medals of Conquest: The Numismatic Legacy of the French and Indian War.” In this exhibit David used early medals (especially the Betts series) to trace the progress and eventual outcome of the war, which culminated in the French



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ceding Canada to Great Britain. From early French victories, through the final success of the British, to the ensuing treaties, these medals tell a poignant story of this intriguing and important part of American/Canadian history. Congratulations, David!



We at C4 are pleased to announce that Philip L. Mossman, M.D. was awarded the Fred Bowman Numismatic Research Award by the Canadian Numismatic Research Society in July 2004. This award was for the best article published during 2003 relating to Canadian numismatics. Dr. Mossman's article was entitled "Money of the 14<sup>th</sup> Colony: Nova Scotia (1711-1783)," and was published in the Colonial Newsletter. Congratulations Phil!



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John J. Kraljevich, Jr. was presented with the NLG Award for the Best Column in Large Club Publications, entitled "Early American Money," which appeared in the *Numismatist*. He was presented this award at the ANA convention in Pittsburgh last August 2004. Way to go!



Ron Guth, an award-winning numismatic writer, a veteran numismatist, and well known for "calling" recent C4 auctions, has been named to be the Director of Numismatic Research for PCGS. Ron's prolific contributions to the hobby include:

- Founder and President of [www.CoinFacts.com](http://www.CoinFacts.com), the popular online research site. His books and magazine articles have received awards from the American Numismatic Association,
- Author and/or co-author of: "Coin Collecting For Dummies," "United states Proof and Mint Sets, 1936 – 2002," and

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"100 Greatest U.S. Coins." He contributes to the annual "A Guide Book of United States Coins" and the "Standard Catalog of World Coins."

Ron will engage in numismatic research, as well as create pertinent databases and related reference information. Says Ron: "I'm thrilled to be part of this tremendous organization, and I look forward to working with PCGS to strengthen their commitments to consumer protection and education . . . this is my dream job – to be able to work with some of the greatest minds in the business, to have access to some of the best numismatic resources, and to be able to share that information with a broad spectrum of collectors."

We wish Ron the very best, and hope that he can increase the level of knowledge related to the various the colonial series in his new position.



Though it is not yet EAC Convention time, for those that plan well in advance, the next EAC Annual Convention will be held in Annapolis, MD, at the Radisson Hotel, April 21 thru 24, 2005. Contact data for reservations:

Radisson Hotel Annapolis  
210 Holiday Court, Annapolis Maryland 21401, US  
Reservations: 800 333-3333  
Telephone: (410) 224-3150 Fax: (410) 224-3413

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**MINUTES OF THE C4 BUSINESS MEETING  
AT THE ANA CONVENTION  
PITTSBURGH, PA  
21 AUGUST 2004**

Ray Williams opened the meeting at 9:10 AM, with Frank Steimle as the recording secretary. 38 members signed in although several more were noted as showing up during the meeting (list is on file with Secretary). The meeting started with attendee introductions.

The following agenda items were covered:

- (1) Minutes from last meeting - Minutes of the previous meeting at the C4 convention last November were reviewed by Frank Steimle, and as there were no comments or corrections from the floor, the minutes were accepted.
- (2) Of the many publications on which our members are working, with most (if not all) supported by C4, it was noted that Bob Vlack's book on French Colonial coinage in North America is now available.
- (3) Treasurer's report - Angel Pietri filed a report for the last year that was summarized by Ray. Total income was about \$21K (dues, convention, sales, and interest, in that order) and total expenses were about \$17K (publications, newsletters, and convention being the major expenses), but not including a \$10,000 transfer to the new C4 Treasurer (Roger Moore) to open another checking account. Our overall balance available to support our mission is about \$81K. The report was accepted by attending members, and is on file with the Secretary.

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(4) Old Business- Rob Retz's passing was again noted with regret and it was mentioned that Dave Palmer volunteered to finish Rob's manuscript on Fugios. No other old business was brought up from the floor.

(5) New Business- Ray noted Vicken Yegparian is engaged and there was a round of applause congratulating him and Christina. David Alexander noted that Vicken received the Chamberlain award for work on medals. Other new business items addressed were:

- a. Exhibits - Ray discussed a partnership effort with two Pacific Northwest clubs to establish an ANA exhibit award for a colonial category, in Rob Retz's name. Despite the generosity shown by C4 members to establish this award category, the annual maintenance fee seems to be the stumbling block to make it happen. Donations will be returned. Dan Freidus asked if it was necessary for ANA to provide the judges if we decide to give an award on our own. The response was "No", and Ray will address whether such an approach is viable.
- b. Ray mentioned an excellent exhibit on the current ANA convention floor on French-Indian War medals by Dave Menchell and asked if the text and perhaps some photos could be used in a future C4 newsletter.
- c. Annual business meeting date - Our original bylaws stipulated that this meeting would be at the summer ANA meeting, as it is at this time; however, Ray and others thought our annual convention in November, which has greater membership participation, would be a more logical time. He asked to change the bylaws to reflect this proposed change and asked if the installation of new C4 officers could be delayed until then and whether the present slate of officers could continue for another three months? This proposal will

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have to be voted upon by a quorum of members. Comments from the floor were all positive.

- d. Up-coming C4 convention/auction, our tenth - Tom Rinaldo said he was not fully aware of all that was being offered, but to his knowledge there will be some good lots of St. Pats, NJs, VTs, Fugios, and most of the other series. He asked that if anyone wanted to submit items for this auction and would like top quality descriptions and photos in the catalog, they should send their material to M&G by September. There was a question from the floor about the availability of online photos of all material offered at our auctions for research purposes. Tom said it was possible but costly.
- e. All elected officer positions were uncontested in this year's election. The following officers have changed:

National VP - David Palmer is replacing Jim Rosen as National VP. Jim is retiring from the position but will continue to be instrumental in getting our excellent publications to print.

Treasurer - Roger Moore has accepted the nomination to this position, replacing Angel Pietri, who is retiring after many years of service in many capacities within C4.

Region 2 (Mid-Atlantic) VP - As David Palmer accepted the nomination for National VP, a new Region 2 VP was needed. Dave Menchell has stepped to the plate and accepted the nomination.

Region 5 (Non-coastal west) VP - Tim Martin accepted a nomination to run for Region 5 VP, as Mary Sauvain declined to run for another term, after many years of service.

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*All other officer positions will remain as before. As there were no contested positions in this election, the slate of nominees were accepted as officers for the next two year term. All were congratulated.*

- f. Newsletter - There were questions and discussions from the floor on several issues: Ray Williams brought up the possibility of a format change. He passed around the room several publications from different organizations as possible examples. We want the C4 newsletter in a form that is most useful and convenient for the membership. The size, paper surface, color possibilities and special technical publications were discussed. No conclusions were reached before the discussion turned to newsletter content.

Roger Siboni asked if we could take over the role in our newsletter that the early CNL had in publishing shorter, less formal "chat" on new finding, research questions, etc. There was a question about the actual "nature" of our newsletter and it seemed that members wanted it to be a less formal augmentation of the CNL, but not just a chat box. Syd Martin also noted that the internet has somewhat replaced publishing such items. Clem Schettino noted that EAC and others have an internet gleanings column in an effort to preserve, in summary, some of the more interesting or pertinent internet comments and conversations. It was noted that this required someone to dedicate themselves to monitor these exchanges and to write summaries, as well as, to get permission from the people involved to use their comments or information, in some useful form. Syd noted that if we wanted to do this as a feature in our newsletter, he needed an assistant editor to specifically monitor the net. Roger Siboni volunteered. Syd noted that at present with about 480 C4 members, he prints 500 copies of the newsletter.

*Fall, 2004*

- g. Miscellaneous- Ray was asked if any more hard bound copies of past C4 auction catalogs were available. He said there were a few, but not of all auctions and M&G offered to reprint more hard covers from the last auction, if there were enough requested. It was noted that Jack Howes was nearly done developing a color plate identification guide for the Machin's Mills counterfeit English ha'pennies, which will be available in the near future. Syd Martin asked about the status of the C4 and taxes. Ray said he would look into it and Tim Martin offered to help investigate our status and any need to do more.

As we had over run our hour use of the meeting room, Ray had to call for an adjournment.



Steve T. Checks  
Inventory



Ray W. Gets a 34V  
From Dave W.





Tom R. and Some of the Guys



Chris Takes Care of Business



Books from Charlie D., Anyone?



Next Generation of Collectors



## C4 LIBRARY NEWS

(Leo Shane, Librarian)

Donations since the last newsletter are listed below; they are now available for loan to all C4 members. Take a look at the C4 website for the most current listing of all items in the library. Thanks Cecelia and George -- your contributions are appreciated by all C4 members.

Cecelia Madigan: Madigan, Thomas F., *Variety Checklist and Rarity Ratings for American Colonial Issues and State Coinages*, Miami FL, 23 September 1998

George Kolbe: *Auction Sale Ninety Four – Important Numismatic Books*, 14 October 2004, Crestline CA

The library is now taking donations of EAC's Penny Wise Newsletter. If you have any original copies you wish to donate, please write or e mail me so that we can avoid having duplicates.

*Suggestions for additions to the library are always appreciated. Please consider donating books, auction catalogs, etc. to the library. Remember, those who are learning about colonials now are those who will be buying your coins later. Thank You, my email is [Leo.J.Shane@honeywell.com](mailto:Leo.J.Shane@honeywell.com) or write to me at [REDACTED]*



## *Classified Ads*

Ads for this newsletter can be purchased as follows:

	1 issue	2 issues	3 issues	4 issues	Copy size
1 page	\$50	\$80	\$105	\$130	4-1/2" x 7-1/2"
1/2 page	30	55	75	\$95	4-1/2" x 3-3/4"

Covers cost somewhat more (please inquire). If you want to include a photo with your ad there will be an additional \$10 charge. A black and white photo will be needed, but the size can be adjusted. Please send check with your ad. We accept camera ready copy or any Microsoft Word compatible computer file.

All members also have the right to include a free classified ad in the newsletter of up to 13 lines of text.



Serious collector wishes to buy a Wood's Hibernia "star before date" halfpenny – Breen #149. Condition is secondary if the star & date are clear. Also interested in buying silver Wood's Hibernia halfpence, and other unusual Wood's material.

Syd Martin,

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] or email to [sfmartin5@comcast.net](mailto:sfmartin5@comcast.net).



Wanted to buy: One example of the SILVER medal issued in conjunction with the first C4 Convention, held in 1994. Please contact me either via email at; [cmcdon0923@aol.com](mailto:cmcdon0923@aol.com) or via snail mail at; Craig McDonald [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]



*Fall, 2004*

Barry Tayman and I, under a grant from the ANS, are working on a monograph on Canadian Blacksmith tokens. We are seeking information from collectors, especially about the rarer pieces. I can be contacted at my home address or through my web site.

George Fuld, Sc.D.



FAX (410) 654-0387 or [Fuld1@comcast.net](mailto:Fuld1@comcast.net)



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[http://www.geocities.com/copperclem/Counterfeits\\_page3.html](http://www.geocities.com/copperclem/Counterfeits_page3.html)

Clem Schettino,



[copperclem@comcast.net](mailto:copperclem@comcast.net)



## ANNUAL C4 CONVENTION

November 11-14, 2004

In Conjunction with the Bay State Coin Show, Boston, MA  
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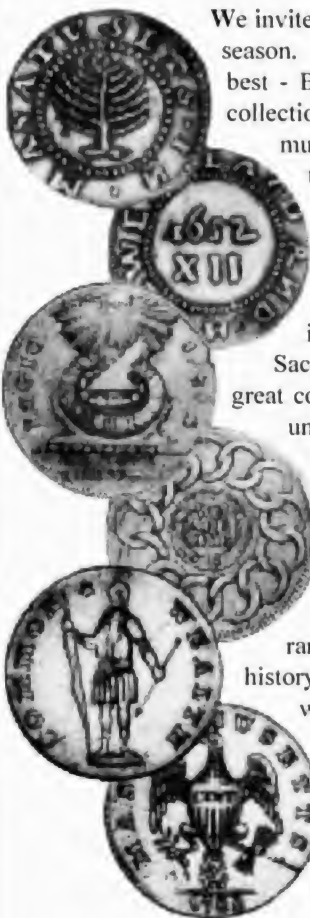


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